

# ARIZONA LABOR MARKET INFORMATION NEWSLETTER

Vol. XIV No. 4  
April 1990

## Unemployment Rate

Seasonally Adjusted  
February\*

|               |   |      |
|---------------|---|------|
| ARIZONA       | - | 4.8% |
| Maricopa Co.  | - | 3.9  |
| Pima Co.      | - | 3.7  |
| United States | - | 5.3  |

## Consumer Price Index

U.S. - February 1990  
Base = 1982-84

|                                |   |       |
|--------------------------------|---|-------|
| Wage Earner/Clerical<br>Worker | - | 126.4 |
| % Chg. Year Ago                | - | 5.2   |

|                 |   |       |
|-----------------|---|-------|
| All Urban       | - | 128.0 |
| % Chg. Year Ago | - | 5.3   |

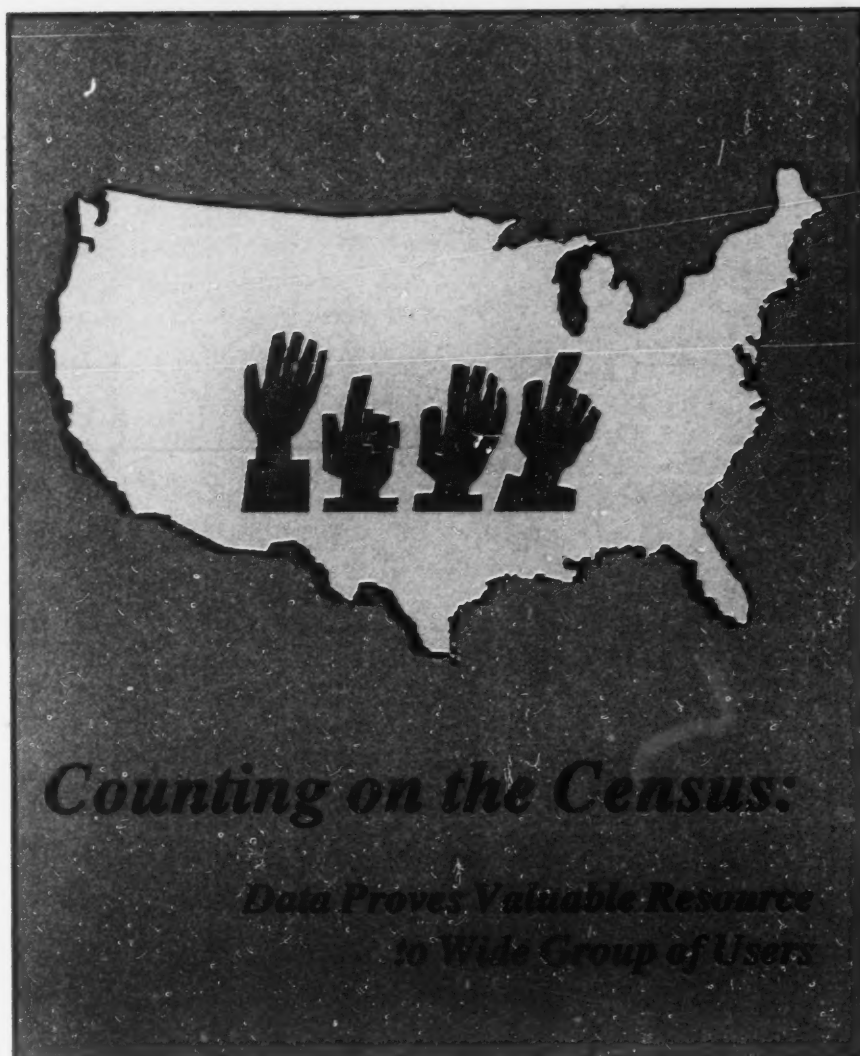
Phoenix - 1st Qtr 1990  
Base = 1982-84

|                 |   |       |
|-----------------|---|-------|
| All Urban       | - | 131.5 |
| % Chg. Year Ago | - | 6.3   |

Tucson - 1st Qtr 1990  
Base = 1982-84

|                 |   |       |
|-----------------|---|-------|
| All Urban       | - | 130.1 |
| % Chg. Year Ago | - | 3.9   |

\* Preliminary



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Arizona Department of Economic Security  
— Moving People Toward Self-Sufficiency

# From A to Z, Census Offers Variety of Data to Public

## Decennial Tabulation Has More Up for Grabs Than Political Power, Federal Dollars

A form of census patriotism has engulfed the country over the last several months. From California to the New York island, and from the Gulfstream waters to the redwood forests, slogans such as "You Count" and "Put Yourself in the Picture" have been extolling the virtues of participating in a 200-year tradition. In 1990, that means answering 14 or so questions (if you're the lucky ones) on housing and population characteristics.

In Arizona, benefitting from the state's rapid growth during the last decade, the media, government agencies and politicians have been gearing up for "The Big Count" for several years in anticipation of a potential "pot 'o gold" at the end of a long or short census form. Residents are dutifully reminded that a good count not only means extra money for local and state projects, but the possibility of two additional seats (instead of one) in the U.S. House of Representatives.

No doubt about it, the economic and political rewards are significant. Federal dollars that will be distributed (an estimated \$38 to \$50 billion) based on the census to state and local governments and agencies

## CENSUS '90



over the next decade can make the difference between being able to afford a new school building or public library, or funding homeless housing or park projects. And federal aid is particularly important to cities and counties with small populations, because their limited revenue base may rule out the possibility of building necessary projects on their own.

But while the benefits of an accurate count are readily apparent to government agencies, politicians, planners, developers, and researchers, "average" citizens, minority or disadvantaged groups, or small businesspersons may be saying, "When all the hoopla is over, what's in the census for me?"

Maybe plenty, if they're interested in a microscopic snapshot of national and local-area population, socioeconomic, and housing characteristics. Demographic data covering almost every thinkable (and unthinkable) aspect of American society is

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Table 1. Types of Data Available from Census Reports.

| Data Products                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | provide data and special tabulations for locally defined geographic areas that are not included in standard products; requester required to pay a fee in many cases.                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ✓ Printed Reports — Most convenient and readily available source of census data; published in tabular form.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | <b>Maps and Geographic Files</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| ✓ Computer Tapes — Provide more detail than printed reports; all tabulated figures, whether in print or not, appear on computer tapes.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | ✓ Maps — Necessary for almost all uses of small-area census data, census maps locate specific geographic areas and study the spatial relationship of the data for analytical purposes; a variety of maps will be offered, including county block maps, county subdivision maps, and census tract/ENA outline maps.                                                                          |
| ✓ Microfiche — Present a subset of tabulations for block statistics found in summary tape files.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | ✓ Geographic Code Dictionary — Report that shows the 1990 Geographic Identification Code Scheme (GICS) for states, counties, county subdivisions, places, and certain other areas, along with descriptive information.                                                                                                                                                                      |
| ✓ Online Information system — The Census Bureau's online data service, CENDATA™ will provide up-to-the-day information about the availability of data products and selections of state, county, metropolitan statistical area, and place data from the Public Law tape file; accessed through a personal computer (via modem) and available through two information vendors: CompuServe and DIALOG. | ✓ Machine-Readable Geographic Files — The Census Bureau has developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) Systems, which will allow the production of various geographic products. Software to use the TIGER data base, which will be released in several formats, must be purchased from outside vendors. |
| ✓ Compact Disk (CD-ROM) — These 4 3/4-inch laser disks can hold the contents of approximately 1,500 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density tapes; will contain Public Law tape file and other summary tape files.                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| ✓ Custom Data Programs — Census Bureau will                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

(Continued from page 2)

currently being collected and tabulated and will be made available over the next several years.

In addition, although the Census Bureau's function is frequently only thought of in context with its famous decennial process, the Bureau is responsible for other censuses and numerous other reports. In years ending in "2" and "7" the Census Bureau conducts a census of government and economic activities, compiling statistics on employment and finances of state and local governments, as well as major industry groups (e.g., construction, trade, manufacturing).

The Bureau also prints reports from monthly, quarterly and annual surveys of U.S. economic activities it conducts, and compiles data on foreign trade as well as on other countries' economies.

Following are some examples of how Census Bureau data may be of value to various segments of society:

- Census statistics could be an important tool for deciding where to start a business and in obtaining financing. Companies commonly use a variety of census data -- household size, income, age, and

(Continued on page 4)

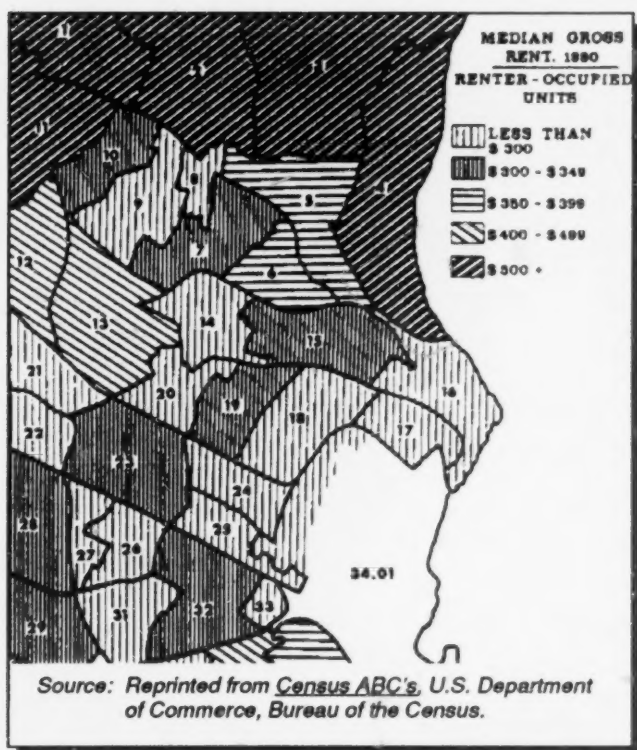


Figure 1. The Arlington County, Va., Department of Community Affairs Added Shading to a Census Tract Map to Show Rent Patterns.

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education -- to define markets, target advertising, forecast sales, and pinpoint new locations.

- Minority groups and the disadvantaged will want to use census statistics to ensure their neighborhood or group receives proper representation in several areas: federal funding for social and health services, as well as for schools, libraries and roads; correct percentage breakdowns for "employment status by sex and minority status," used in affirmative action planning information; and fair representation when political boundaries are redrawn in 1991.

- Churches, synagogues and other

places of worship benefit from the census, despite the fact there are no questions asked about religious preference. Religious groups use data about age, family structure, income level, and ethnic backgrounds to plan community-assistance programs (e.g., housing assistance and food banks). The census helps to understand the "sociological, ethnic and demographic characteristics of a community," says Pastor William L. Robinson of the University of New Mexico's Christian Student Center.<sup>1</sup>

- Someone contemplating moving across town or across country could use census data to analyze characteristics of neighborhoods -- number of children, parents, income, number of schools, recreational facilities, and even the number of licensed child care centers.

OK, the Census Bureau offers a veritable smorgasbord of data. But how and in what form can it be accessed?

As in the past, the Census Bureau will release over a period of a few years following the decennial census a standard variety of media forms -- printed reports, computer tapes, microfiche, and maps (Table 1). But a few electronic twists have been added for Census '90.

For the first time the Bureau  
(Continued on page 5)

| County | Tract | Municipality            | 1983<br>Population | 1983<br>Households | Age<br>45+ | Household<br>Income<br>\$35,000+ | College<br>Graduate<br>Or More | Age<br>Index | Household<br>Income<br>Index | Education<br>Index | Total<br>Index |
|--------|-------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 029    | 0120  | BAY HEAD/HANTOLONG      | 1,854              | 753                | 49.4%      | 37.0%                            | 37.4%                          | 123          | 374                          | 302                | 799            |
| 029    | 0144  | BRICK                   | 1,170              | 498                | 57.9%      | 42.3%                            | 25.2%                          | 144          | 427                          | 203                | 774            |
| 029    | 0221  | DOVER                   | 1,699              | 518                | 24.8%      | 30.9%                            | 22.1%                          | 62           | 312                          | 178                | 552            |
| 029    | 0381  | BARN LT/N CEDARS/L BEAC | 1,716              | 774                | 57.2%      | 18.8%                            | 25.2%                          | 142          | 190                          | 203                | 535            |
| 029    | 0223  | DOVER                   | 2,796              | 752                | 19.5%      | 27.2%                            | 23.0%                          | 49           | 275                          | 185                | 509            |
| 029    | 0190  | JACKSON/MANCHESTER      | 701                | 85                 | 1.8%       | 34.6%                            | 18.0%                          | 4            | 349                          | 145                | 498            |
| 029    | 0154  | LAKEWOOD                | 7,524              | 2,283              | 25.8%      | 18.2%                            | 30.1%                          | 64           | 184                          | 243                | 491            |
| 029    | 0137  | BRICK                   | 2,683              | 999                | 39.3%      | 21.0%                            | 19.8%                          | 98           | 212                          | 160                | 470            |
| 029    | 0133  | BRICK                   | 3,327              | 1,852              | 88.6%      | 10.8%                            | 17.0%                          | 220          | 109                          |                    | 166            |

Source: Reprinted from *Census ABC's*, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Figure 2. Census tables, like the one above, can be used for a variety of research work.

(Continued from page 4)

will offer data to personal computer users via compact disks (CD-ROM) and CENDATA™, its on-line computer information service. The former is accessed through PC disk drives and the latter through telephone line transmission by using a modem. In addition, for those wanting to produce computer-generated maps, coordinate-based digital information will be available on computer tape and CD-ROM thanks to an automated data base called the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System.<sup>2</sup>

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of information (23 major reports -- 14 on population, nine on housing), while products on tape cover the same data as printed reports, but usually contain more detail. In addition to

the regularly released material, for a fee the Census Bureau will compile special tabulations for a specific geographic area or subject matter not included in the standard products.

There are a number of ways to obtain this cornucopia of census calculations. Two options are to either order products directly from the Census Bureau, or if in a hurry, calling or visiting a Bureau office. Lists of data products available to the public can be found in several Bureau publications, including the *Monthly Product Announcement* and *Census Catalog and Guide* (Table 2). And the Bureau has specialists in Washington D.C. and 12 regional offices who answer routine, as well as technical questions, and also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

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(Continued from page 5)

For Arizonans who prefer not to call or visit the nearest census office (Los Angeles), the Population Statistics Unit of DES, Research Administration which will be involved with the census tabulations all along the way -- from collection to publication -- operates Arizona's State Data Center. Established in 1978 as a joint project with the Census Bureau, state data centers provide direct response to queries on census information and access to data products, as well as education and training on available products and guidance in their use.

Other sources of census information include the National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services, National Services Program (NSP), and depository libraries. The first of this group is a listing of organizations and private companies that assist in finding and using census data. The NSP is a coordinating mechanism between the Census Bureau and groups representing minorities and other segments of society which have been historically undercounted in the

Table 2. Some Reference Material and Product Information Available from the Census Bureau.

1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program — Free report that gives complete descriptions of 1990 products, estimated publication dates, and comparison of 1990 products with those of 1980.

Census ABC's — Applications in Business and Community — Free report that highlights key facts about the 1990 census and shows ways data can be used.

Census '90 Basics — Free report that gives an overview of the components of the census, along with lists of data products and other reference materials.

1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide — Primary guide to the 1990 Census that provides detailed information about the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms.

Census and You — Census Bureau's monthly newsletter that gives the latest census developments, lists of new publications and tapes, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Provided by subscription (\$12 a year).

Monthly Product Announcement — Free monthly listing of new Census Bureau data products. Provided free by subscription.

Census Catalog and Guide — Comprehensive annual description of data products (from 1980 to date), statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. Cost of 1989 edition was \$21.

Source: Census '90 Basics, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

census. Finally, 1,400 libraries around the country -- mainly public libraries in Arizona -- and 120 Census Bureau depository libraries keep a variety of publications on hand.

Additional information on the 1990 Census is available in publications listed in Table 1, or by calling Research Administration's Population Statistics Unit at 542-5984, or the Denver Regional Census Center at (303) 969-7750.

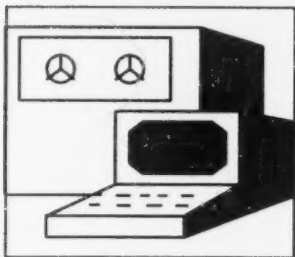
1. Census Snapshots, U.S. Census Bureau, Denver Regional Census Center, March 1990.
2. Software to use the TIGER System data files must be purchased from outside vendors.

—Brent Fine  
Arizona LMI Newsletter Editor

## New Developments

"New Developments" is featured each month as a service to our readers. This section is a compilation of public announcements and articles from newspapers and periodicals about events significant to Arizona labor markets. Due to space limitations, however, an exhaustive list of business news is not possible. In addition, the Arizona LMI Newsletter is not responsible for incorrect information reported by these sources.

**MANUFACTURING** -- Digital Equipment Co. says it will cut a little more than one-third of its 660-employee Phoenix workforce by July 1 due to a slump in the computer industry. Digital will offer workers either retraining and then relocation to another plant, or from 40 to 104 weeks of severance pay. The Phoenix facility, which makes computers and printers, will be



turned into primarily a customer-service center that offers consultation, training and software-service programs. Digital's Tempe operations currently are not affected by the cuts.

-----  
**Phoenix Newspapers Inc.**, parent company of *The Arizona Republic* and *The Phoenix Gazette*, has broken ground on an 290,000-square-foot plant in Deer Valley (north Phoenix) that will include robotic equipment and four, 4-story presses capable of producing 80,000 newspapers an hour. When completed in the spring of 1992, the \$128 million complex at 19th Avenue and Williams Drive is scheduled to employ more than 600 workers.

-----  
**Learjet Corp.**, which employs about 300 workers in Tucson, has asked a federal bankruptcy court to allow it to sell the business jet manufacturer for \$75 million to **Bombardier Inc.** of Montreal, Canada. Learjet's parent company, Integrated Resources Inc. is undergoing bankruptcy reorganization and cites heavy debt as the reason it's seeking the sale.

-----  
Eyeing lower housing costs, **Sola/Barnes-Hind** of Sunnyvale, Calif., plans to move a portion of its operations to a building at 1100 E. Bell Rd. in Phoenix. Sola/Barnes-Hind, which makes contact lenses and lens-care products, expects to employ 200 when it moves its lens solution division to the Valley. The employment will partially offset the loss of about 800 jobs in Phoenix when Sola Ophthalmics (the company's name prior to a merger with Barnes-Hind) closed down a contact lens manufacturing plant in 1988 and '89.

-----  
Due to financing problems, **CeramaTile-USA** has delayed its move to Eloy until August, but will move expansion plans ahead two years. The New-York-based company, which will build a 220,000-square-foot plant on 150 acres that will open in 1992, expects to employ 500 workers in the Pinal County town by 1991. The residential and industrial ceramic tile maker originally planned to wait several years before increasing initial employment of 250. All but 2 percent of CeramaTile's workforce will be hired locally.

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Rumors are circulating that **General Instrument Corp.** is considering building a new plant near Tucson International Airport that would employ 1,000 people. The manufacturer  
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of electronic components, which has 60 employees at a warehouse in Tucson, was turned down 10 years ago when it attempted to get zoning approval for an industrial site at West Speedway and North La Cholla boulevards.

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**TRW Vehicle Safety Systems** plans to build a 600,000-square-foot plant southeast of Mesa that will make chemical and mechanical components for automobile air bags. The facility, expected to be operational by 1992, could employ more than 1,300 workers by 1994. TRW currently has 825 employees at an air-bag plant on Higley Road in Mesa.

-----  
**Panasonic** and a Scottsdale electronics company, **Interactive Media Technologies Inc.**, have signed an agreement to jointly test a computer product that combines sound and images from up to 28 sources onto a videotape. The product, IMTX 8000, is designed to simplify video production for non-video professionals working in places such as advertising agencies and corporate training departments.

-----  
**Huachuca City's** approval of up to \$9 million in industrial bonds helped lure a Los Angeles aircraft parts manufacturer to the southeast Arizona town and could create up to 300 jobs within five years. The revenue bonds will be used to buy land, buildings, and machinery for **Group IX Aerospace Systems, Inc.**, which produces new and spare parts for military aircraft. Ground will be broken on the manufacturing facility in September.

-----  
Another aircraft-maintenance company is opening its hangar doors in Tucson. Specializing in Boeing 737 planes, **Tucson Aerospace Inc.** plans to employ about 50 workers beginning in April at its three hangars and administra-

tive offices at 1000 E. Valencia Road, near Tucson International Airport. **Hamilton Aviation** and **Evergreen Air Center** also operate aircraft-maintenance companies in Tucson, and **Lockheed Aeromod Center Inc.** is scheduled to begin business by the end of the year.

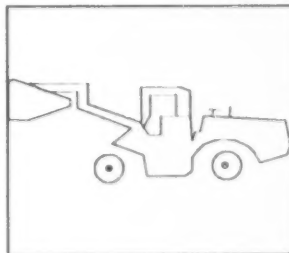
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**Conair Corp.** is in the process of purchasing 100 acres in the Glen-Harbor Business Park, between Glendale and Northern avenues just west of the Agua Fria Freeway, to be used for an office-warehouse-manufacturing plant. The 275,000-square-foot facility, which would initially employ between 250 and 300, would probably be expanded by 1 million square feet within five to seven years. Conair, which makes hair-care and personal-care appliances, currently has an office-warehouse at 59th Avenue and Washington Street that serves the western United States.

**CONSTRUCTION** -- Amid a swirl of controversy, ground has been broken on an 18,000-seat, \$20 million **amphitheater** in west Phoenix. The city will lease the facility at 79th Avenue

and Encanto Boulevard to **Zev Bufman Amphitheater Corp.**, which will manage and operate the development. The project, which is scheduled to be completed in November, was originally planned for north Phoenix

before residents complained about the potential noise and traffic problems. An attorney has sought an injunction to stop the project in west Phoenix, citing its cost and a new law that requires voter approval for projects of more than \$3 million.

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## **Survey: 20 Percent of Americans Performing Unpaid Volunteer Work**

One American in five did some unpaid volunteer work during the year ending May 1989, the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics reports. The survey -- the first on volunteer workers by BLS in more than a decade -- shows that 38 million persons (16 years old and over) reported doing some unpaid voluntary work during the previous 12 months.

Among all volunteers, the average (median) time spent on unpaid activities was between 4 and 5 hours per week and about 25 weeks per year. Volunteers were more likely to work with churches or religious organizations than with any other kind of institution or organization.

The data on volunteer workers were obtained through special questions asked in the May 1989 Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS is the monthly survey of households which provides the basic labor force and unemployment data for the nation.

Other highlights from the survey were:

- Men and women volunteered in about the same proportions -- 19 and 22 percent, respectively.
- About two-fifths of college graduates did volunteer work at some time during the period surveyed, compared with almost one-fifth of the high school graduates and fewer than a tenth of school dropouts.
- Among both men and women, 22 percent of those employed full time (35 hours or more a week) volunteered. The proportion with volunteer work was even higher among women with part-time jobs -- about 30 percent.
- About 36 percent of male and 38 percent of female volunteers reported working for churches -- larger proportions than for any other type of organization or institution. The next largest group of male volunteers worked for civic or political organizations (17 percent), while women volunteers were more likely to have been involved with school or other educational institutions (19 percent).

**—U.S. Department of Labor  
Bureau of Labor Statistics**

## **The Arizona Labor Force in February**

The Arizona unemployment rate has begun inching up again, rising to 4.8 percent in February from 4.5 percent in January. The rate rose because the labor force grew after eight consecutive months of decline. The unemployed increased 4,500, or 6.1 percent, while the employed expanded by 7,100, or 0.4 percent.

Although a rising unemployment rate is often a sign of a deteriorating economy, in Arizona's case it's a sign of renewed optimism about the economy. Many who were withholding their services from the labor force expecting no job opportunities have jumped back in with renewed hope of finding employment.

There is some reason for optimism since total nonfarm payroll jobs increased by 16,400 over-the-month and 47,800 over-the-year. February's rate of annual growth, at 3.3 percent, although down slightly from January's 3.5 percent, was well above the national rate of 1.6 percent. Nevertheless, 12,500 of February's gain was the seasonal return of school workers after winter break.

The only major industry group other than government to post substantial gains over-the-month was services, which added 5,300. But services' gain of 1.3 percent was slightly under the average February gain of 2.4 percent since 1982. Hotels, business services, and health services all had rates of gain just under the seasonal average. Hotels and health services normally staff up in February for the peak winter tourist season, and business services expands, especially tax services.

*(Continued on page 14)*

# Arizona Labor Force and Employment

February 1990 (in thousands)

|                                     | ARIZONA       |              |              |               |               |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
|                                     | Feb.*<br>1990 | Jan.<br>1990 | Feb.<br>1989 | Amount Change |               |
|                                     |               |              |              | Jan.-<br>Feb. | 1989-<br>1990 |
| <b>TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE**</b> | 1693.7        | 1682.1       | 1691.7       | +11.6         | +2.0          |
| <b>Total Unemployment</b>           | 78.2          | 73.7         | 94.8         | +4.5          | -16.6         |
| Rate                                | 4.6           | 4.4          | 5.6          | ----          | ----          |
| Rate (Sea. Adj.)***                 | 4.8           | 4.5          | 5.7          | ----          | ----          |
| <b>Total Employment</b>             | 1615.5        | 1608.4       | 1596.9       | +7.1          | +18.6         |

The Above Labor Force Statistics Should Not

## NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

|                                                       |        |        |        |       |       |
|-------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| <b>TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY</b>                          | 1497.8 | 1481.6 | 1450.1 | +16.2 | +47.7 |
| <b>Manufacturing</b>                                  | 187.1  | 187.6  | 188.3  | -0.5  | -1.2  |
| Durable Goods                                         | 141.9  | 142.2  | 143.7  | -0.3  | -1.8  |
| Stone, Clay, and Glass                                | 7.4    | 7.6    | 7.2    | -0.2  | +0.2  |
| Primary and Fabricated Metals                         | 15.7   | 15.6   | 15.4   | +0.1  | +0.3  |
| Primary Metals                                        | 7.8    | 7.7    | 7.7    | +0.1  | +0.1  |
| Fabricated Metals                                     | 7.9    | 7.9    | 7.7    | +0.0  | +0.2  |
| Machinery                                             | 59.3   | 59.4   | 62.8   | -0.1  | -3.5  |
| Aircraft and Missiles                                 | 26.3   | 26.1   | 25.5   | +0.2  | +0.8  |
| Lumber and Wood Products (Excluding Furniture)        | 7.6    | 7.7    | 7.1    | -0.1  | +0.5  |
| All Other Durable Goods                               | 25.6   | 25.8   | 25.7   | -0.2  | -0.1  |
| Nondurable Goods                                      | 45.2   | 45.4   | 44.6   | -0.2  | +0.6  |
| Food and Kindred Products                             | 9.5    | 9.6    | 9.3    | -0.1  | +0.2  |
| Apparel                                               | 4.9    | 5.0    | 5.1    | -0.1  | -0.2  |
| Printing and Publishing                               | 16.7   | 16.7   | 16.8   | +0.0  | -0.1  |
| <b>Mining and Quarrying</b>                           | 12.7   | 12.7   | 12.1   | +0.0  | +0.6  |
| Copper Mining                                         | 9.7    | 9.7    | 9.1    | +0.0  | +0.6  |
| <b>Construction</b>                                   | 80.1   | 81.1   | 84.7   | -1.0  | -4.6  |
| <b>Trans., Communications, &amp; Public Utilities</b> | 78.8   | 78.4   | 74.4   | +0.4  | +4.4  |
| Transportation                                        | 43.3   | 42.9   | 38.0   | +0.4  | +5.3  |
| Communications and Public Utilities                   | 35.5   | 35.5   | 36.4   | +0.0  | -0.9  |
| <b>Trade</b>                                          | 376.8  | 377.9  | 362.2  | -1.1  | +14.6 |
| Wholesale Trade                                       | 78.1   | 78.2   | 73.3   | -0.1  | +4.8  |
| Retail Trade                                          | 298.7  | 299.7  | 288.9  | -1.0  | +9.8  |
| General Merchandise and Apparel                       | 45.6   | 47.3   | 44.1   | -1.7  | +1.5  |
| Food Stores                                           | 50.1   | 51.0   | 47.6   | -0.9  | +2.5  |
| Automotive and Service Stations                       | 35.0   | 34.8   | 34.6   | +0.2  | +0.4  |
| Eating and Drinking Places                            | 106.3  | 105.0  | 103.4  | +1.3  | +2.9  |
| <b>Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate</b>            | 93.6   | 93.6   | 92.0   | +0.0  | +1.6  |
| <b>Services and Miscellaneous</b>                     | 405.9  | 400.6  | 383.2  | +5.3  | +22.7 |
| Hotels and Other Lodging Places                       | 46.0   | 44.6   | 42.6   | +1.4  | +3.4  |
| Business Services                                     | 75.3   | 74.0   | 71.3   | +1.3  | +4.0  |
| Health Services                                       | 99.9   | 99.2   | 96.1   | +0.7  | +3.8  |
| <b>Government</b>                                     | 262.8  | 249.7  | 253.2  | +13.1 | +9.6  |
| Federal                                               | 45.8   | 45.9   | 44.1   | -0.1  | +1.7  |

\* Preliminary

\*\* Labor force, unemployment, and employment are reported by place of residence.

\*\*\* Normal seasonal variations have been eliminated to reflect underlying economic trends.

\*\*\*\* Business Services undergoes a series break between December 1987 and January 1988 as a result of the 1987 SIC realignment.

# Arizona Labor Force and Employment

February 1990 (in thousands)

| MARICOPA COUNTY |              |              |               |               | PIMA COUNTY   |              |              |               |               |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| Feb.*<br>1990   | Jan.<br>1990 | Feb.<br>1989 | Amount Change |               | Feb.*<br>1990 | Jan.<br>1990 | Feb.<br>1989 | Amount Change |               |
|                 |              |              | Jan.-<br>Feb. | 1989-<br>1990 |               |              |              | Jan.-<br>Feb. | 1989-<br>1990 |
| 1050.9          | 1046.1       | 1050.9       | +4.8          | +0.0          | 308.6         | 306.2        | 316.0        | +2.4          | -7.4          |
| 39.9            | 38.7         | 48.2         | +1.2          | -8.3          | 11.4          | 11.3         | 15.4         | +0.1          | -4.0          |
| 3.8             | 3.7          | 4.6          | ---           | ---           | 3.7           | 3.7          | 4.9          | ---           | ---           |
| 3.9             | 3.8          | 4.6          | ---           | ---           | 3.7           | 3.7          | 4.8          | ---           | ---           |
| 1011.0          | 1007.4       | 1002.7       | +3.6          | +8.3          | 297.2         | 294.9        | 300.6        | +2.3          | -3.4          |

Be Used for Economic Assistance Programs

## MONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF WORK

|       |       |       |      |       |       |       |       |      |      |
|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|
| 988.9 | 979.9 | 959.0 | +9.0 | +29.9 | 255.1 | 251.6 | 252.0 | +3.5 | +3.1 |
| 139.2 | 139.6 | 139.0 | -0.4 | +0.2  | 26.5  | 26.5  | 29.3  | +0.0 | -2.8 |
| 107.0 | 107.1 | 107.1 | -0.1 | -0.1  | 21.1  | 21.2  | 23.8  | -0.1 | -2.7 |
| 4.5   | 4.6   | 4.4   | -0.1 | +0.1  |       |       |       |      |      |
| 10.8  | 10.6  | 10.5  | +0.2 | +0.3  |       |       |       |      |      |
| 49.1  | 49.1  | 50.8  | +0.0 | -1.7  |       |       |       |      |      |
| 32.2  | 32.5  | 31.9  | -0.3 | +0.3  | 5.4   | 5.3   | 5.5   | +0.1 | -0.1 |
| 6.4   | 6.5   | 6.1   | -0.1 | +0.3  |       |       |       |      |      |
| 3.6   | 3.7   | 3.9   | -0.1 | -0.3  |       |       |       |      |      |
| 12.0  | 12.1  | 12.1  | -0.1 | -0.1  |       |       |       |      |      |
| 1.1   | 1.0   | 0.9   | +0.1 | +0.2  | 2.2   | 2.2   | 2.1   | +0.0 | +0.1 |
| 53.6  | 54.4  | 58.5  | -0.8 | -4.9  | 14.2  | 14.2  | 15.0  | +0.0 | -0.8 |
| 55.5  | 55.2  | 51.6  | +0.3 | +3.9  | 9.4   | 9.4   | 9.1   | +0.0 | +0.3 |
| 32.6  | 32.4  | 28.3  | +0.2 | +4.3  | 4.7   | 4.7   | 4.3   | +0.0 | +0.4 |
| 22.9  | 22.8  | 23.3  | +0.1 | -0.4  | 4.7   | 4.7   | 4.8   | +0.0 | -0.1 |
| 254.0 | 255.2 | 246.6 | -1.2 | +7.4  | 59.9  | 59.8  | 57.5  | +0.1 | +2.4 |
| 61.9  | 62.0  | 58.8  | -0.1 | +3.1  | 7.7   | 7.7   | 7.1   | +0.0 | +0.6 |
| 192.1 | 193.2 | 187.8 | -1.1 | +4.3  | 52.2  | 52.1  | 50.4  | +0.1 | +1.8 |
| 28.4  | 29.6  | 28.4  | -1.2 | +0.0  | 6.9   | 7.2   | 7.2   | -0.3 | -0.3 |
| 32.2  | 33.0  | 30.6  | -0.8 | +1.6  | 8.2   | 8.1   | 8.0   | +0.1 | +0.2 |
| 22.2  | 22.1  | 21.7  | +0.1 | +0.5  | 5.7   | 5.7   | 5.6   | +0.0 | +0.1 |
| 68.3  | 67.4  | 66.7  | +0.9 | +1.6  | 19.8  | 19.6  | 19.4  | +0.2 | +0.4 |
| 75.3  | 75.3  | 73.6  | +0.0 | +1.7  | 11.3  | 11.3  | 11.6  | +0.0 | -0.3 |
| 275.4 | 271.5 | 259.2 | +3.9 | +16.2 | 74.6  | 73.5  | 72.0  | +1.1 | +2.6 |
| 29.3  | 28.3  | 26.6  | +1.0 | +2.7  | 7.1   | 6.7   | 7.0   | +0.4 | +0.1 |
| 60.6  | 59.5  | 57.9  | +1.1 | +2.7  | 10.1  | 9.9   | 9.6   | +0.2 | +0.5 |
| 64.7  | 64.3  | 62.3  | +0.4 | +2.4  | 21.5  | 21.4  | 21.1  | +0.1 | +0.4 |
| 134.8 | 127.7 | 129.6 | +7.1 | +5.2  | 57.0  | 54.7  | 55.4  | +2.3 | +1.6 |

NOTE: Prepared by the Arizona Department of Economic Security, Research Administration, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Nonmetropolitan Counties  
Labor Force and Employment  
February 1990**

|                       | Apache | Cochise | Coco-<br>nino | Gila   | Graham | Green-<br>lee | La Paz |
|-----------------------|--------|---------|---------------|--------|--------|---------------|--------|
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE* | 14,275 | 35,875  | 43,500        | 12,525 | 7,675  | 2,775         | 5,725  |
| Total Unemployment    | 1,900  | 2,225   | 3,000         | 1,175  | 575    | 225           | 375    |
| Rate                  | 13.3%  | 6.2%    | 6.9%          | 9.4%   | 7.5%   | 8.1%          | 6.6%   |
| Rate (Seas. Adj.)**   | 13.2%  | 5.7%    | 6.6%          | 8.2%   | 7.3%   | 7.8%          | 5.8%   |
| Total Employment      | 12,375 | 33,650  | 40,500        | 11,350 | 7,100  | 2,550         | 5,350  |

THE ABOVE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS SHOULD NOT BE USED  
FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

|                       |        |        |        |        |       |       |       |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY | 15,050 | 26,700 | 40,900 | 11,100 | 4,950 | 2,750 | 3,925 |
| Manufacturing         | 900    | 1,225  | 3,250  | 1,400  | 200   | 25    | 325   |
| Mining & Quarrying    | 50     | 150    | 325    | 1,300  | 0     | 1,600 | 75    |
| Construction          | 625    | 800    | 1,575  | 300    | 175   | 75    | 175   |
| T.C.P.U.              | 1,975  | 1,825  | 2,450  | 450    | 150   | 50    | 125   |
| Trade                 | 1,850  | 5,750  | 9,275  | 2,625  | 1,350 | 225   | 1,300 |
| F.I.R.E.              | 450    | 650    | 675    | 300    | 100   | 25    | 100   |
| Services & Misc.      | 4,175  | 5,150  | 10,550 | 2,050  | 875   | 125   | 950   |
| Government            | 5,025  | 11,150 | 12,800 | 2,675  | 2,100 | 625   | 875   |

|                       | Mohave | Navajo | Pinal  | Santa<br>Cruz | Yavapai | Yuma   |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|---------|--------|
| CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE* | 35,125 | 27,925 | 38,300 | 12,250        | 38,700  | 59,575 |
| Total Unemployment    | 1,675  | 2,850  | 2,700  | 1,000         | 2,000   | 7,250  |
| Rate                  | 4.8%   | 10.2%  | 7.0%   | 8.2%          | 5.2%    | 12.2%  |
| Rate (Seas. Adj.)**   | 4.5%   | 9.6%   | 7.2%   | 8.9%          | 4.5%    | 18.6%  |
| Total Employment      | 33,450 | 25,075 | 35,600 | 11,250        | 36,700  | 52,325 |

THE ABOVE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS SHOULD NOT BE USED  
FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

|                       |        |        |        |        |        |        |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY | 25,900 | 22,225 | 30,650 | 12,200 | 27,400 | 29,950 |
| Manufacturing         | 2,550  | 1,900  | 3,875  | 1,200  | 2,150  | 2,350  |
| Mining & Quarrying    | 50     | 1,225  | 3,725  | 0      | 825    | 50     |
| Construction          | 2,925  | 1,150  | 650    | 375    | 2,225  | 1,275  |
| T.C.P.U.              | 1,125  | 1,650  | 1,075  | 775    | 1,075  | 1,075  |
| Trade                 | 7,775  | 4,275  | 6,325  | 5,675  | 7,425  | 9,025  |
| F.I.R.E.              | 1,200  | 400    | 850    | 300    | 950    | 975    |
| Services & Misc.      | 5,975  | 5,500  | 4,700  | 2,000  | 6,825  | 7,075  |
| Government            | 4,300  | 6,125  | 9,450  | 1,875  | 5,925  | 8,125  |

\* Adjusted to the Current Population Survey (CPS) to reflect place of residence.

\*\* Seasonal adjustment not applicable for economic assistance programs.

T.C.P.U. = Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities  
F.I.R.E. = Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate

Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

### Estimated Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Selected Industries Arizona

| INDUSTRY             | AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS |        |        | AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS |      |      | AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS |       |       |
|----------------------|-------------------------|--------|--------|----------------------|------|------|-------------------------|-------|-------|
|                      | Feb.*                   | Jan.   | Feb.   | Feb.*                | Jan. | Feb. | Feb.*                   | Jan.  | Feb.  |
|                      | 1990                    | 1990   | 1989   | 1990                 | 1990 | 1989 | 1990                    | 1990  | 1989  |
| Manufacturing        | 413.88                  | 411.82 | 404.67 | 41.1                 | 41.1 | 41.0 | 10.07                   | 10.02 | 9.87  |
| Aircraft & Missiles  | 641.20                  | 625.80 | 603.46 | 45.8                 | 44.7 | 44.8 | 14.00                   | 14.00 | 13.47 |
| Food & Kindred Prod. | 333.38                  | 336.40 | 336.88 | 39.5                 | 38.8 | 40.2 | 8.44                    | 8.67  | 8.38  |
| Primary Metals       | 477.48                  | 479.18 | 504.27 | 37.1                 | 38.0 | 39.0 | 12.87                   | 12.61 | 12.93 |
| Machinery            | 368.63                  | 365.00 | 401.17 | 38.6                 | 38.1 | 40.4 | 9.55                    | 9.58  | 9.93  |
| Copper Mining        | 576.63                  | 599.38 | 529.57 | 43.0                 | 44.3 | 41.6 | 13.41                   | 13.53 | 12.73 |
| Construction         | 421.62                  | 426.53 | 419.22 | 35.7                 | 36.3 | 35.8 | 11.81                   | 11.75 | 11.71 |
| Utilities            | 724.20                  | 721.15 | 692.41 | 43.6                 | 42.9 | 42.9 | 16.61                   | 16.81 | 16.14 |
| Retail Trade**       | 249.87                  | 252.07 | 246.24 | 32.2                 | 32.4 | 32.4 | 7.76                    | 7.78  | 7.60  |
| Wholesale Trade      | 376.43                  | 370.56 | 369.33 | 38.1                 | 38.4 | 39.0 | 9.88                    | 9.65  | 9.47  |

### Estimated Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Selected Industries Maricopa County

| INDUSTRY        | AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS |        |        | AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS |      |      | AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS |       |       |
|-----------------|-------------------------|--------|--------|----------------------|------|------|-------------------------|-------|-------|
|                 | Feb.*                   | Jan.   | Feb.   | Feb.*                | Jan. | Feb. | Feb.*                   | Jan.  | Feb.  |
|                 | 1990                    | 1990   | 1989   | 1990                 | 1990 | 1989 | 1990                    | 1990  | 1989  |
| Manufacturing   | 435.53                  | 429.11 | 432.85 | 41.4                 | 41.3 | 41.5 | 10.52                   | 10.39 | 10.43 |
| Construction    | 442.36                  | 449.58 | 441.97 | 36.2                 | 36.7 | 36.8 | 12.22                   | 12.25 | 12.01 |
| Retail Trade**  | 264.86                  | 264.80 | 268.25 | 33.4                 | 33.1 | 33.7 | 7.93                    | 8.00  | 7.96  |
| Wholesale Trade | 392.27                  | 388.36 | 388.09 | 37.9                 | 38.3 | 39.4 | 10.35                   | 10.14 | 9.85  |

### Estimated Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Selected Industries Pima County

| INDUSTRY      | AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS |        |        | AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS |      |      | AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS |       |       |
|---------------|-------------------------|--------|--------|----------------------|------|------|-------------------------|-------|-------|
|               | Feb.*                   | Jan.   | Feb.   | Feb.*                | Jan. | Feb. | Feb.*                   | Jan.  | Feb.  |
|               | 1990                    | 1990   | 1989   | 1990                 | 1990 | 1989 | 1990                    | 1990  | 1989  |
| Manufacturing | 348.48                  | 357.19 | 372.49 | 36.3                 | 36.9 | 38.6 | 9.60                    | 9.68  | 9.65  |
| Construction  | 371.47                  | 371.47 | 391.41 | 36.1                 | 36.1 | 37.1 | 10.29                   | 10.29 | 10.55 |
| Utilities     | 576.77                  | 592.06 | 580.27 | 38.4                 | 38.9 | 41.3 | 15.02                   | 15.22 | 14.05 |

\* Preliminary.

\*\* Excludes eating and drinking places.

Note: These estimates are based on a sample of full- and part-time production and related employees whose payroll and hours are reported for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

# **Arizona Labor Force and Employment for Economic Assistance Programs February 1990**

| <u>County</u> | <u>Civilian<br/>Labor Force</u> | <u>Employment</u> | <u>Unemployment</u> | <u>Rate</u> |
|---------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Statewide     | 1,693,692                       | 1,615,467         | 78,225              | 4.6%        |
| Apache        | 14,273                          | 12,381            | 1,892               | 13.3        |
| Cochise       | 35,862                          | 33,639            | 2,223               | 6.2         |
| Coconino      | 43,492                          | 40,496            | 2,996               | 6.9         |
| Gila          | 12,534                          | 11,351            | 1,183               | 9.4         |
| Graham        | 7,671                           | 7,095             | 576                 | 7.5         |
| Greenlee      | 2,771                           | 2,553             | 218                 | 7.9         |
| La Paz        | 5,728                           | 5,360             | 368                 | 6.4         |
| Maricopa      | 1,050,909                       | 1,011,005         | 39,904              | 3.8         |
| Mohave        | 35,146                          | 33,460            | 1,686               | 4.8         |
| Navajo        | 27,923                          | 25,074            | 2,849               | 10.2        |
| Pima          | 308,545                         | 297,174           | 11,371              | 3.7         |
| Pinal         | 38,294                          | 35,594            | 2,700               | 7.1         |
| Santa Cruz    | 12,257                          | 11,256            | 1,001               | 8.2         |
| Yavapai       | 38,702                          | 36,694            | 2,008               | 5.2         |
| Yuma          | 59,585                          | 52,334            | 7,251               | 12.2        |

These figures are the only official BLS labor statistics to be used for revenue sharing purposes. They are not designed to be used as economic indicators.

NOTE: Series for Yuma and La Paz counties start January 1983. Data are not comparable to any past series.

## **The Arizona Labor Force in February**

*(Continued from page 9)*

While trade usually picks up a little in February after January's precipitous seasonal decline, this year trade dropped another 1,100. Food stores had the greater portion of the more-than-seasonal decline, dropping 900 when a 100 February drop is average. Although it may be too soon to pronounce these losses as casualties of the grocery store wars, it would not be totally unexpected to see some employment loss from weaker outlets after the entry of major new competitors.

Another industry group to post at

least modest employment gains in February was transportation, communications, and public utilities (TCPU). Overall, TCPU added 400, a little under the average seasonal gain. While the communications and public utilities sectors normally add 400 in February, this year they were unchanged while transportation, which usually is stagnant, added 400.

Transportation has had a good year adding 5,300 jobs and growing at a rate of 13.9 percent. Most of this growth has been among airlines.

And now for our monthly dose of bad news. Construction dropped another 1,000 jobs in February. Although con-

*(Continued on page 15)*

(Continued from page 14)

struction has lost employment in each of the last five Februarys, this year's was the largest loss and contrasts with an average 400 loss in the previous four Februarys. Construction employment in February of 80,100 was down 37,200 jobs from its June 1986 peak.

Construction's co-dependent industry -- finance, insurance, and real estate (FIRE) -- seems to have hit a plateau. February's FIRE employment stood at January's 93,600 level. Although that amount is down 2,500 from June 1988's peak, it is respectably high given all the announced failures by major Arizona savings and loan associations.

Manufacturing posted losses once again in February -- down 500 over-the-month. Stone, clay, and glass, and lumber and wood products accounted for 300 of the drop, so construction's poor showing may have been an influence on manufacturing, as well.

-Ron Simon  
RA Economic Analysis Manager

### Correction

In the January issue of the *Arizona LMI Newsletter*, there were two errors in a story on the increase in the minimum wage. The story said the training wage for 16 to 19 year olds beginning April 1, 1990, would be \$3.23 an hour and increase to \$3.61 an hour April 1, 1991. The training wage beginning April 1, 1990, however, is \$3.35 an hour. The article also said that employers of workers receiving tips -- primarily restaurant employees -- must pay workers at least 45 percent of the minimum wage beginning in April. The correct amount is 55 percent of the minimum wage (down from the previous 60 percent), or \$2.09 an hour. For complete details on new minimum wage provisions, contact the U.S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division at (602) 640-2990.

## Maricopa County Small Businesses Offered Health Insurance Plans

PMH Health Resources Inc. has signed an agreement with The Health Care Group of Arizona™ to offer insurance in Maricopa County to the self-employed and to companies with 25 or fewer employees that have not provided health benefits to their workers in the past six months. The program was scheduled to begin operation April 1.

PMH Health Resources, parent company of Phoenix Memorial Hospital, will offer four benefit packages to employers through a subsidiary, PMH Healthcare Group. Each plan will cover physician visits, hospital and surgical procedures, laboratory and X-ray services, prescriptions, and emergency care.

The Health Care Group of Arizona, a program under the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System (AHCCCHS), began operation in the fall of 1987 after the Legislature asked AHCCCHS to develop a plan to provide health care for the working uninsured. Prior to the recent agreement, Pima and Cochise were the only other counties in the state where the program was offered.

Estimates range from 90,000 to 186,000 people (workers and their dependents) in Maricopa County that will be eligible for insurance under this program. Nearly 17,000 employers in the county -- more than 40 percent -- have 25 or fewer employees and do not offer health insurance, The Health Care Group of Arizona says.

Additional information on health plans or enrollment requirements is available by calling 253-9119 (Maricopa County) or 1-800-247-2289 (anywhere in Arizona).

## New Developments

(Continued from page 8)

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The **Herberger family** of Phoenix and Dallas-based **Woodbine Development Corp.** have announced a 700-acre project for northeast Phoenix. The development -- bounded by Scottsdale Road, 64th Street, Paradise Lane, and Aire Libre Avenue -- will take 10 to 15 years to complete and include housing, offices, a resort, and possibly a golf course. Planning and zoning work will take about 18 months.

-----  
Two Valley shopping centers are undergoing facelifts and additions. A Price Savers Wholesale Warehouse, the Valley's third, is being built at **The Plaza**, 83rd Avenue and McDowell Road. In addition, the 400,000-square-foot expansion of the west Phoenix shopping center will include a Coachman Inn, Circle K, and Jack-in-the-Box and Waffle House restaurants. In east Mesa, the **Main Place Shopping Center** will receive \$6 million of renovation and expansion work. A new Safeway store -- replacing its current store at the center -- and Cloth World will make up most of the 66,000 square feet that will be tacked on to the present 100,000 square feet.

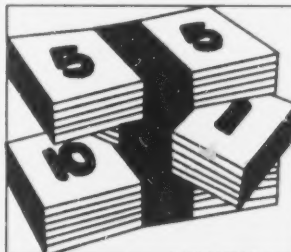
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A \$23.5 million contract to expand and renovate the **Phoenix Art Museum** and **Phoenix Little Theatre** has been awarded to Lescher and Mahoney/DLR Group of Phoenix and Tod Williams-Billie Tsien Associates of New York. The 72,000-square-foot museum will receive an additional 172,000 square feet, while the theatre will gain 22,000 square feet of new space.

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McCarthy of Phoenix has won a \$2.8 million contract to build the first phase of an expansion project at the

**Yuma Regional Medical Center.** The project includes a 23,000-square-foot psychiatric building and a 9,000-square-foot building for a print shop, and engineering and laundry facilities.

### FINANCE, INSURANCE and REAL ESTATE --

Las Vegas-based **PriMerit Bank** has opened its sixth branch in Arizona, in Mesa, and announced plans for its



second location in Sun City in the fall. While most of Arizona's savings & loan associations have been consolidating due to heavy losses, PriMerit

has increased its presence in the state since it started operations in Phoenix last year.

-----  
**Carter Hawley Hale Stores Inc.**, which owns Broadway Southwest and several other department store chains, is expected to locate a national credit-card center in the Phoenix area that could employ between 750 and 1,000. The center, which would consolidate all of the company's credit-card operations, would probably take place within the next 12 months. The retail giant is awaiting approval from a federal agency to become a national bank before it proceeds with its plans.

SERVICES -- A Valley-based video-rental chain, **The Movie Superstore Inc.**, is purchasing three Valley stores to go along with the six it currently owns. The three outlets, all National Video Superstore franchises, are located in Phoenix (3445 W. Glendale Ave.), Mesa (1955 W. Main St.) and Tempe (2650 E. University Dr.).

(Continued on page 17)

(Continued from page 16)

**Retiree Skills Inc.**, a Tucson-based temporary-help business that specializes in finding jobs for workers 50 and over, has opened a franchise in Albuquerque and is trying to start three franchises in Phoenix and one in Las Vegas. The 12-year-old business, which has 350 clients (companies), had gross revenues of \$400,000 in 1989.

-----  
**PMH Health Resources Inc.** are planning a medical complex in Goodyear that may employ several thousand workers when completed in 15 years. The first



phase of the medical project, on the northeast corner of Litchfield Road and Interstate 10, would include an intergenerational child development center, an in-

dustrial medical center, an outpatient ambulatory primary-care facility, and a helipad. The second phase would include a medical plaza and ambulatory surgery building, and a third phase would be comprised of a 110-bed hospital and several specialized-care facilities. Groundbreaking on a 15,000- to 20,000-square-foot medical building, which is 100 percent preleased, could begin in 18 months. Meanwhile, **St. Joseph's Hospital and Medical Center** recently purchased 30 acres near Interstate 10 and Bullard Road and plans to build a multi-million dollar medical campus that would include a mix of outpatient facilities.

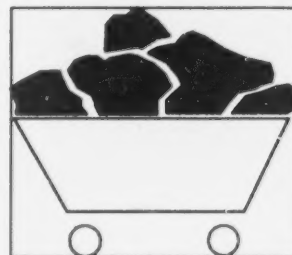
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The **Fairfield Snow Bowl**, a ski resort on Humphreys Peak north of Flagstaff, has been put up for sale by **Fairfield Communities Inc.** of Little Rock, Ark. **Fairfield Communities**, which also

plans to sell the **Green Valley** retirement community south of Tucson and two other Tucson-area subdivisions, said it is shedding itself of these properties in order to reduce its debt and raise funds to build other resort communities.

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Another company trying to raise capital is **Pinnacle West Co.**, parent company of **Arizona Public Service Co.** and **SunCor Development Co.** **Sun Cor** recently sold the five-star-rated **Wigwam Resort** to Japanese-owned **Kabuto International Phoenix Inc.** for \$70 million. In addition to the 241-room resort that includes three 18-hole golf courses, **Kabuto** took options on 315 acres surrounding the property for future development.

-----  
With the opening of Interstate 10 into Phoenix and planned housing and commercial development, two groups are getting a head start on building health care facilities in the west Valley. **SunCor Development Co.** and

**MINING** -- Up to 300 workers are expected to be employed at the **Magma copper mine** in Superior when operations



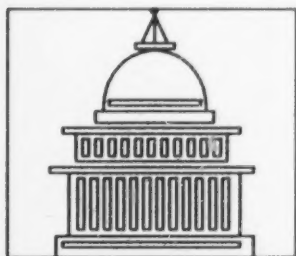
resume in the fall. **Magma Copper Co.** is investing \$13 million to reopen its namesake that had more than 1,400 workers in 1981, a year before it closed.

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**ASARCO Inc.**, which owns the **Ray mine** near Hayden and the **Mission complex** near **Green Valley**, expects to hire as many as 450 new workers in 1991 and '92 when expansion projects are completed. **ASARCO** has no hiring plans for this year, however.

(Continued on page 18)

(Continued from page 17)

**GOVERNMENT** -- Nearly 300 teachers and administrators in the Tucson Unified School District will be receiving



notices of layoffs for the 1990-91 school year due to \$12.8 million in budget cuts.

Layoffs will be based on seniority and involve elementary, middle school, and

high school teachers, along with librarians, nurses, social workers and counselors. The cuts were necessitated after a budget override request was defeated in February.

**TRADE** -- This Bud's for Yuma. The City of Yuma received good news in late March -- not from the alcoholic beverage manufacturer, but from Bud of California, an agricultural processing company. Bud announced plans to consolidate its operations in Arizona, California, and Mexico into a new plant in the western Arizona town. The 90,000-square-foot facility, which will contain the company's regional headquarters, as well as a cooler and salad plant on 75 acres, is expected to bring 200 to 225 jobs to the Yuma area on top of 300 to 400 workers now employed in the Yuma Valley by Bud. Another 250 to 300 workers will also be needed for seven months during initial construction of the plant.

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New York-based Schein Pharmaceutical Inc. plans to operate a 150,000-square-foot distribution center at 43rd Avenue and Buckeye Road in Phoenix. The \$2.5 million facility will be opened in two phases and distribute products of Schein and its subsidiaries, Steris Labs of Phoenix and Danbury Pharmacal Inc. of Danbury,

Conn. The first phase, which will open in September, will include an 80,000-square-foot warehouse that will employ 25 people. The second phase, to follow about two years later, will include an additional 60,000 to 70,000 square feet and increase employment to 50.

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A U.S. Bankruptcy Court in New York gave permission to **Yellow Front Stores Inc.** to sell off merchandise from stores it's closing at its 44 remaining outlets. Phoenix-based Yellow Front, which had as many as 166 stores throughout the West in 1988, will keep 23 open in Arizona (seven in the Phoenix area; 16 outside Phoenix). The 44-year-old general-merchandise chain has cited increased competition, particularly from Wal-Mart, for its financial problems.

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Salt Lake City-based Zions Cooperative Mercantile Institute has opened



-- at the Tri-City Mall, Main Street and Dobson Road in Mesa -- the first of three ZCMI II stores it plans for the Valley this year. The department store chain, which specializes

in men's and women's clothes, will open stores later this year in the Scottsdale Pavillions, Pima and Indian Bend roads; and Village Fair, 12800 N. Tatum Boulevard.

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**True Value Hardware Stores** plans to build a \$10 million distribution center in Kingman that will serve five western states. No details about employment are available at this time.

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**JCPenney** is closing its Park Central Mall store in central Phoenix in July.

(Continued on page 19)

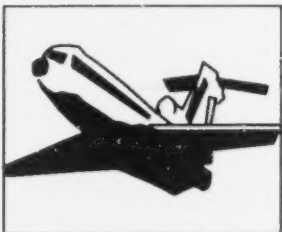
(Continued from page 18)

The department store chain's largest Valley outlet, at 230,000 square feet, opened in 1968, but has not been profitable for the last decade, a company spokesperson says. Employees will be offered jobs at a JCPenney opening at Superstition Springs Mall in Mesa this fall.

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A \$900,000 expansion of the U.S. port of entry in San Luis, where hundreds of produce trucks come from Mexico each week, was scheduled to begin in mid-April. The project calls for widening the gate from 40 to 80 feet and expanding the capacity of the inspection dock from eight trucks to 16 to 20 trucks.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (TCPU) -- An agreement to make StatesWest Airlines of



Phoenix a "feeder" airline for USAir could lead to the tripling in size of the Valley air carrier that employs 158 and flies six 19-seat planes.

StatesWest flies from Phoenix and Scottsdale to primarily small cities in Arizona and California.

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Bonneville Pacific Corp., Salt Lake City, will build a power plant and commercial greenhouse in Yuma to produce 50 megawatts of power for San Diego Gas & Electric Co. Between 70 and 80 jobs will be created by the \$47 million project, scheduled to go on-line in January 1993.

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AG Communication Systems Corp., which develops, manufactures, and installs telephone switching equipment, laid off 114 workers at its north Phoenix facility after losing a multi-million

dollar contract. Prior to the reduction, AG had a work force of 1,500.

MISCELLANEOUS -- Arizona State University's hosting of the 1993 Super Bowl is expected to bring \$200 million in revenue to the Valley of the Sun and state. Some of the businesses expected to reap the economic windfall are hotels, restaurants, car rental agencies, retail stores, and souvenir vendors. Other indirect benefits include international television exposure and the bringing to Arizona of hundreds of executives who are involved in decisions about moving companies.

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Forty-five alleged child-labor violations were found in 26 Maricopa County fast-food restaurants during a nationwide sweep in mid-March, the U.S. Department of Labor reports. The majority of alleged infractions involved 14- and 15-year-olds working after 7 p.m., or working more than three hours on school days and more than eight hours on non-school days. Other alleged violations involved youths under 18 operating business vehicles and meat-slicing machines.

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Two investment firms and a Bisbee electronics-component company have received \$500,000 in loans from the state Commerce and Economic Development Commission. First Commerce & Loan, a Tucson-based company that wants to loan money to small businesses, received \$250,000; Spectra Economic Development Corp., Phoenix, which wants to aid minority-owned companies, received \$100,000; and K-tronics Inc. of Bisbee, which wants to build a 6,000-square-foot facility to house its operations, received \$250,000. The commission lends money to small- and medium-size businesses to help create employment in economically distressed areas.

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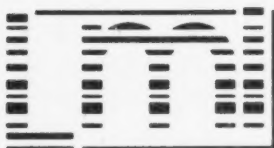
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